

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Steamers.

**THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
Zafiro,
Captain *Dancer*, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on **MONDAY**, the 8th Instant, at
5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 2, 1888. † 2693

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.**

The Co.'s Steamship
Whampoa,
Captain *...*

despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1886. 2089

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates)
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and
(Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
Fairmure,
Captain JACKSON, will be
despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY, the 10th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

will be despatched at
above on or about the
10th November.
To be followed by the *D. Balduino* on or
about the 3rd December.
The Steamers have splendid Accommoda-
tion for Passengers and carry a Doctor
and Stewardess.
For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

and Stewardess.
For further Particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.


CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

HAMA AND KOBE.
The Steamship
Ghaze,
JOHNSON, Commander,
will be despatched for
the above Ports on the 12th Instant.
This steamer has superior passenger ac-
commodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 4, 1886. 211

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
—
**STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,**

BOMBAY, ADEN, SOMA, PORT SAID, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)


 The Co.'s Steamship
Medusa,
Capt. E. PERINI, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon.
For further Particulars, regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agents of the

Company, Praya Central.
O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 1, 1886. 2078

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Co.'s Steamship
Dioned,
Captain Buxton, will

despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 13th Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Sailing Vessels.

 The 3/3 L.1.1. American Barge
Antioch,
HEMINGWAY, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, October 11, 1888. 1948

THE DROUGHT IN THE KWANG-TUNG PROVINCE.

DISTRICTS AND CROPS MOST AFFECTED BY DROUGHT.—HIGHER AND LOWER LANDS.—IMPORTATION OF GRAIN FROM KONG NAU.—LOW SUSTAINED BY THE PEASANT FAMILIES.

In the absence of Agricultural Returns, Harvest Forecasts, Farming Statistics, and the like means of enlightenment, it is next to impossible to gauge with any accuracy the amount of damage to crops in this and the neighbouring provinces by the long continued drought. There is no longer room for doubt that the injury to the growing rice is irreparable. The temperature during the past two months has continued too high and the weather too dry, and where irrigation was impracticable much of the rice has died down in the fields.

A heavy fall of rain at the present juncture would develop rapidly and in some directions perfect the rice crops. We are inclined to see in the *Kwong Po* of a day or two ago an announcement that over a considerable part of Kwang Sai rain has fallen during the past few days. But the outlook is not at all bright. There will be a considerable deficiency in crops, and the present year's yield in this part of the province gives a gloomy general harvest.

Sugar-cane, where it is not withered away, is thin and poor and will scarcely pay for cutting and grinding. Speaking generally of the rice harvest, the amount of the seed and principal crop is determined this year by the facilities for turning water into the fields and depends on the amount of work done by the treadle-pumps, revolving water-wheels, &c., the water in the rivers being in small instances too far for the flood gates. The unequal distribution of the land in the Kwang Chau prefecture, which consists of 14 districts and comprises 1/3 of the entire province, into high and low-lying land. In seven districts the former and in seven the latter class of fields—cover the wider area. The high ground is cultivated by native experts to average more than 1/3 for the higher grounds. On the less elevated levels good average crops are in a few instances obtainable. In others, the deficiency is 1/3 as compared with the produce of ordinary seasons. On some inferior low lands half crops will be reaped. These districts of the prefecture where rice is not the staple produce and where little sugar is grown, are least affected by the dry weather. There is, however, no one district of the 14 where rice is not cultivated to a greater or less extent. On the cultivators have not sustained heavy losses by the unsuitable climatic conditions of the past 2 months.

DISTRICTS IN THE KWANG CHAU PREFECTURE.

District	Crops
Namhoi	Low lying Rice and Mulberry.
Pun U	High Rice and root crops.
Shun Tak	Low Mulberry.
Tung Kung	High Sugar.
Hung Shan	Low Fruit.
Sai U	Low Palm leaves & fruit.
Sai Ning	Low Miscellaneous.

San On Low Rice and root crops. San Shui Low Rice and root crops. Fa Un High Rice and root crops. Lung Mun High Rice and root crops. Tung Fa High Rice and root crops. Tsing Shing High Rice and root crops. Tsing Un High Rice and root crops. Root crops comprise taro, sweet potato, and manioc. But are grown extensively on the higher levels as an article of food and for the sake of the oil they contain. Where the operation of flooding the fields could be performed successfully the rice crop is good. In a number of instances it is not better than average. In the fields which are the Cantonese say "wait wholly on the sky" there is scarcely any rice and the root crops are poor. The same is true of most of the land on the borders of mountain streams, brooks and rivulets which have not a perennial flow. Some of the streams of water, which are usually denominated rivers and are confined to narrow channels navigable only for boats of the lightest draught. Such a stream is the so-called Tsing Fa river which has its rise in the mountains separating that district from Lung Mun. Near the head of navigation, the upper part of the Tsing Fa district its many small tributaries are one of the chief features of the landscape, a pleasing circumstance which has given to the district the name Running Stream. There and in the neighbouring districts of Tsing Mun and Tsing Un, much of the rice land is watered by hill-currents and with the drying up of these the hopes of the farmers are doomed.

Beyond the Kwang Chau prefecture isolated districts and groups of districts have suffered even more seriously than the parts of the country nearer Canton. Throughout Ying Tak in the Shiu Chau departments, and the two districts of Lo Hing, viz. Tung On and Sai Ning, the harvest is reported almost a total failure. The same authorities affirm that in two departments of Kwang Sai the state of things is even worse. It is certain that grain is being exported from our province to Kwang Sai, instead of being brought, as is customary, from Kwang Sai into Kwang Tung. We have, however, one consideration which is reassuring to us as to Canton and the towns are concerned. During the past two years the Kwang Tung rice market has been largely supplied from Kwang Nanyang. Cien Kung Sai is sold as cheaply as that from Kwang Sai, and is of quality not inferior. The year's quantity of Chan Kong rice imported kept down the price to \$3.80 and \$4 per picul in spite of the widespread injury caused by flood and the deficiency of home grown rice. We are assured that the importation of rice from Kwang Nanyang during the winter and the coming spring will be adequate to meet the demand and will suffice to tide us over the time which must intervene before another, and we trust, more satisfactory rice crop is ready to be gathered in.

Meanwhile, the principal sufferers are the poorest class of peasant proprietors who grow their own food. To them and their families a deficient harvest means a great deal of distress and suffering. Every year, when the old rice is spent (often not less than two months before the new first crop is ready) the peasant farmer and his family must on potatoes and other vegetable crops and the like wretched fare. There are not many occasions in a week where they can even indulge in the luxury of potatoes and point if point means, as the learned in these matters say, saltish or somewhat delicate and savory morsel placed in the middle of the potatoes and intended to stimulate the imagination. We will go further and say that the otherwise ubiquitous potato is not in these regions always kept on hand and ready for use at the time of year when things are at their lowest. This also we can testify from our own frequent and thirsty experience. One cannot help feeling true sympathy for the simple and within certain definable limits, honest peasant farmers who toil industriously from

year to year in the almost impossible endeavor to make ends meet. In the case of the little supply of rice on which they and their families depend and it will be hard for them to keep the wolf from the door. No wonder the opinion that drought is caused by evil demigods takes strong hold of the popular mind in Kwang Tung.

THE JOHORE TIN STREAMING COMPANY.

ANOTHER MINING BUBBLE.

The Straits Times has the following instructive remarks on mining speculation in the Malay States:—This short-lived concern is now added to the roll of mining bubbles. A few months ago public support was solicited upon the strength of puff reports of so-called experts, whose practical experience of tin mining seems to have been surrounded with a mythical reputation. We now understand that 10,000 were furnished by unwary shareholders in England who had rushed into this "grand" speculation; that month after month shipments of several tons of ore were promised by the enterprising manager of the Company in Singapore; and that now the only notes so large an expenditure is a worthless property and eight hundred-weights of washed ore! When it is remembered that Mr. H. B. Vercoe, the brother of the manager and chief promoter of the concern, wrote only on the 21st December last his estimate of the tin ore in the mine, and that he was unable to produce any appreciable supply of ore from the mine, and still promised monthly shipments of tons of ore after April last; that Mr. Parkyn, a Cornish mining Engineer, who had large experience in tin mining, and who had been in the mine at first sight condemned the mine from geological appearances; and that his report was confirmed by Mr. McCarthy, also a mining engineer of great experience, the public are entitled to ask how long Mr. C. Vercoe would have protracted this extravagant expenditure and gone on producing tin at a cost of over £20,000 a ton had not Mr. Parkyn's letter sent out by the Board of Directors. The affair was from the beginning looked upon with disfavour by Singaporeans; but how can it be explained that a former official of the Johore Tin Streaming Company years ago, who has since been in the Straits, should have acquiesced in and sanctioned the report in question. This gentleman must indeed have been very ignorant if, in his connection with Johore, he had never heard of the losses incurred by wealthy Singaporeans on or near the property of the Johore Tin Streaming Company years ago. The loss, however, affects Johore, for this is a rising State which has within the past few years experienced serious misfortune in two important industries—planting and mining,—and which can ill afford to have its rising head deflected in this reckless manner. The Johore Government ought certainly to be more careful in future in granting concessions until the concessionaires have previously proved their bona fide intentions. It should, therefore, watch the movements of the Johore Development Committee, who have published a report from the name Mr. H. B. Vercoe which reads more like an antique romance than a mining dissertation. The report bears the date of the 3rd January last—six weeks later than the Johore Tin Streaming report—and is prefaced by allusions to the property of the Johore Tin Streaming Company, in which the writer satirizes himself that Mount Ophir in Mur was the source of the gold and precious stones with which the Temple and Jerusalem was adorned. He says that the modern history of Johore is uneventful, but the miners of the world are entitled to know of its history of mining, and that in the entire category of gold-producing countries it stands pre-eminent. With an outlay of £2,812, Mr. Vercoe would return to his very fortunate shareholders a profit of £23,438 a month! This is even better than what he had promised of the Johore Tin Streaming Company. Mr. Vercoe adds that it appears to him superfluous to add further evidence and statistics to the statement that the Ophir Fields are the richest yet discovered in the world. He further states that the proofs are incontestable that Ophir is the richest mineral property he has ever visited at home or abroad, but this means nothing as the general public are perfectly ignorant as to whether Mr. Vercoe has ever visited any mines abroad, and might like to know the names of the successful foreign mines that have been operated on his recommendation. When, however, he states that he is especially satisfied in reading so favourable a report with a conscientious regard for his reputation as a cautious engineer, we fear that people will recall the disastrous fate of the Johore Tin Streaming Company. The dissertation on the wealth of Johore is altogether misleading, for Johore is, with respect to its mineral resources, the last of the Malay States. Peninsular, and the twisting of the question about the Malay Peninsula, which is perfectly true, that gold has been found in all ages, and the vastest tin fields in the world are found in the Eastern Malay States, so as to make it apply to Johore individually, is perfectly unjustifiable and irrelevant. The pamphlet issued by the Johore Development Committee winds up with a quotation from Miss Bird's "Golden Chersonese" regarding a New Year Scene at Malacca, not at Johore, as stated,—and it is attempted to show that all the jewels and ornaments belonging to the wealthy inhabitants of the Sleepy Hollow were originally obtained from beneath the crust of Johore soil. It can, however, be readily perceived what the object is, and it is a great pity that gentlemen so well known and respected in Singapore should allow themselves to be duped and have their names advertised on such worthless paper as bears the report of Mr. Vercoe. Mining is at best attended with a certain amount of risk and insecurity; but, notwithstanding, there are times in the Malay Peninsula when it is profitable to supply respectable gentlemen with safe and profitable investments for their money.

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Johore Tin Streaming Company, you make reference to an alleged contribution by the Johore Development Committee of a report by Mr. H. B. Vercoe upon the Ophir gold fields in Mur, and in reference thereto you say that "it can however be readily perceived what the object is, and it is a great pity that gentlemen so well known and respected in Singapore should allow themselves to be duped and have their names advertised on such worthless paper as bears the report of Mr. Vercoe."

What I write now is not in behalf of friends who have not the opportunity of seeing your article, and it is to say that I know for a fact that the names of the gentlemen connected with Singapore were made use of quite without authority, and that now the only notes so large an expenditure is a worthless property and eight hundred-weights of washed ore! When it is remembered that Mr. H. B. Vercoe, the brother of the manager and chief promoter of the concern, wrote only on the 21st December last his estimate of the tin ore in the mine, and that he was unable to produce any appreciable supply of ore from the mine, and still promised monthly shipments of tons of ore after April last; that Mr. Parkyn, a Cornish mining Engineer, who had large experience in tin mining, and who had been in the mine at first sight condemned the mine from geological appearances; and that his report was confirmed by Mr. McCarthy, also a mining engineer of great experience, the public are entitled to ask how long Mr. C. Vercoe would have protracted this extravagant expenditure and gone on producing tin at a cost of over £20,000 a ton had not Mr. Parkyn's letter sent out by the Board of Directors. The affair was from the beginning looked upon with disfavour by Singaporeans; but how can it be explained that a former official of the Johore Tin Streaming Company years ago, who has since been in the Straits, should have acquiesced in and sanctioned the report in question. This gentleman must indeed have been very ignorant if, in his connection with Johore, he had never heard of the losses incurred by wealthy Singaporeans on or near the property of the Johore Tin Streaming Company years ago. The loss, however, affects Johore, for this is a rising State which has within the past few years experienced serious misfortune in two important industries—planting and mining,—and which can ill afford to have its rising head deflected in this reckless manner. The Johore Government ought certainly to be more careful in future in granting concessions until the concessionaires have previously proved their bona fide intentions. It should, therefore, watch the movements of the Johore Development Committee, who have published a report from the name Mr. H. B. Vercoe which reads more like an antique romance than a mining dissertation. The report bears the date of the 3rd January last—six weeks later than the Johore Tin Streaming report—and is prefaced by allusions to the property of the Johore Tin Streaming Company, in which the writer satirizes himself that Mount Ophir in Mur was the source of the gold and precious stones with which the Temple and Jerusalem was adorned. He says that the modern history of Johore is uneventful, but the miners of the world are entitled to know of its history of mining, and that in the entire category of gold-producing countries it stands pre-eminent. With an outlay of £2,812, Mr. Vercoe would return to his very fortunate shareholders a profit of £23,438 a month! This is even better than what he had promised of the Johore Tin Streaming Company. Mr. Vercoe adds that it appears to him superfluous to add further evidence and statistics to the statement that the Ophir Fields are the richest yet discovered in the world. He further states that the proofs are incontestable that Ophir is the richest mineral property he has ever visited at home or abroad, but this means nothing as the general public are perfectly ignorant as to whether Mr. Vercoe has ever visited any mines abroad, and might like to know the names of the successful foreign mines that have been operated on his recommendation. When, however, he states that he is especially satisfied in reading so favourable a report with a conscientious regard for his reputation as a cautious engineer, we fear that people will recall the disastrous fate of the Johore Tin Streaming Company. The dissertation on the wealth of Johore is altogether misleading, for Johore is, with respect to its mineral resources, the last of the Malay States. Peninsular, and the twisting of the question about the Malay Peninsula, which is perfectly true, that gold has been found in all ages, and the vastest tin fields in the world are found in the Eastern Malay States, so as to make it apply to Johore individually, is perfectly unjustifiable and irrelevant. The pamphlet issued by the Johore Development Committee winds up with a quotation from Miss Bird's "Golden Chersonese" regarding a New Year Scene at Malacca, not at Johore, as stated,—and it is attempted to show that all the jewels and ornaments belonging to the wealthy inhabitants of the Sleepy Hollow were originally obtained from beneath the crust of Johore soil. It can, however, be readily perceived what the object is, and it is a great pity that gentlemen so well known and respected in Singapore should allow themselves to be duped and have their names advertised on such worthless paper as bears the report of Mr. Vercoe. Mining is at best attended with a certain amount of risk and insecurity; but, notwithstanding, there are times in the Malay Peninsula when it is profitable to supply respectable gentlemen with safe and profitable investments for their money.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Singapore, 20th October, 1886.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I indigestion, difficulty in breathing, after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the morning, accompanied by disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the disease advances. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold clammy perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, cholic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper remedy, if given at the right time, will check its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease has been eradicated. The appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The most and most effective remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world. It is sold by Messrs. A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives its root and branch out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

East-India Mills, London, E.C. 4, 1882.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I commenced it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup, and after doing so for a short time I observed such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.—Yours truly, W. S. FORSTER."

"To Mr. A. J. White."

Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should take no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Restored Tar Mixture," but do not use the medicine unless you will follow all the directions "to the letter." Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "The Restored Tar Mixture," balm sleep, should make use of "The Restored Tar Mixture." Quiet refreshing sleep will follow its use.

"Waterloo House, London, St. Giles, February 17th, 1882."

Messrs White and Co., London.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I had been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I could not be able to recognise any one or anything at the distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees, so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take one dose of the Syrup, which arrests it. Hoping that this testimony may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used to) to try the Syrup, as I feel sure they will receive speedy relief and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bed-time renders a person fit for business in the morning. If you have Asthma use "The Restored Tar Mixture."

THE REVENUE OF CHINA. A SERIES OF ARTICLES.

Reprinted from "The China Mail." WITH AN APPENDIX. THIS PAMPHLET is now ready, and may be had at the OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER, Messrs. LAY, CHAPMAN & Co.'s, Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, and Mr. W. BROWNE'S. Price, 50 Cents.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERIAN, GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SHIP ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ZEPHYRUS, Captain M. DE HORNE, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY, SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Particulars regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 28, 1886. 2055

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 13th November, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid all fares, and embarked at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, October 21, 1886. 2008

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, 23rd November, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passengers, who have paid all fares, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

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